

Organization

A PACIFIC HALF CENTURY

U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) marked its 50th anniversary on January 1, 1997. The oldest unified command, with the largest area of responsibility (AOR), it has watched over the Pacific region for 50 years, and is now poised to carry on into the next century. PACOM was one of the first unified commands, the other two being Far East Command (FECOM) and Alaskan Command (ALCOM). These commands, an outgrowth of the organizational structure used in the Pacific during World War II, were created in December 1946 as part of command structure modification.

General Douglas MacArthur, USA, became the first commander in chief, FECOM, while Admiral John Towers, USN, was named to head PACOM. FECOM had responsibility for Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and the Ryukyu, Mariana, Bonin, and Volcano Islands, and PACOM had the balance of the Pacific rim and the blue-water area from the west coast of the United States to the Indian Ocean and most of the Bering Sea. This extended the World War II arrangement under which Admiral Chester Nimitz commanded the Pacific Ocean area while MacArthur had the southwest Pacific. Major General Howard Craig, USAF, was selected as the first commander in chief, ALCOM, comprised of Alaska proper and the Aleutian Islands.

PACOM outlasted both FECOM and ALCOM. In 1957, after the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan and the Korean armistice, PACOM assumed control of the FECOM area and forces. ALCOM was disestablished in 1975 but reactivated as a subordinate-unified command in 1989. PACOM now covers most of the Pacific and Indian Oceans from the U.S. west coast to the east coast of Africa, and from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Exceptions include a part of the Pacific near South America, which falls under U.S. Southern Command, and a small part of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, which come within the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) AOR.

The command's area of responsibility encompasses 44 nations, 10 U.S. territories, and 20 territories and possessions



MacArthur observing Inchon landing.

U.S. Navy

of other nations. It covers more than 100 million square miles, or over half of the earth's surface, and includes 56 percent of the world population. It is characterized by diverse cultures and languages, nearly all forms of government, and seven of the world's largest military establishments. It also has nearly every level of economic development.

The PACOM vision is that of a joint, unified command which directs and coordinates the employment of U.S. forces in peacetime, crisis, and war to advance national interests as an active player, partner, and beneficiary in pursuit of a secure, prosperous, and democratic Asia-Pacific community. The command has executed a range of operations across the Asia-Pacific region from combat to peace monitoring to humanitarian aid over the last 50 years. It supported the evacuation of the government of the Republic of China from the mainland in 1949 and the Seventh Fleet stood between the forces of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan in 1950. Selected forces from PACOM were put under the operational control of FECOM during the Korean conflict, from 1950 to 1953. Its forces supported military operations in southeast Asia during the 1960s and the early 1970s. The command also provided key assets to CENTCOM during Desert Shield/Desert Storm and, more recently, supported operations against Iraqi recalcitrance in 1995.

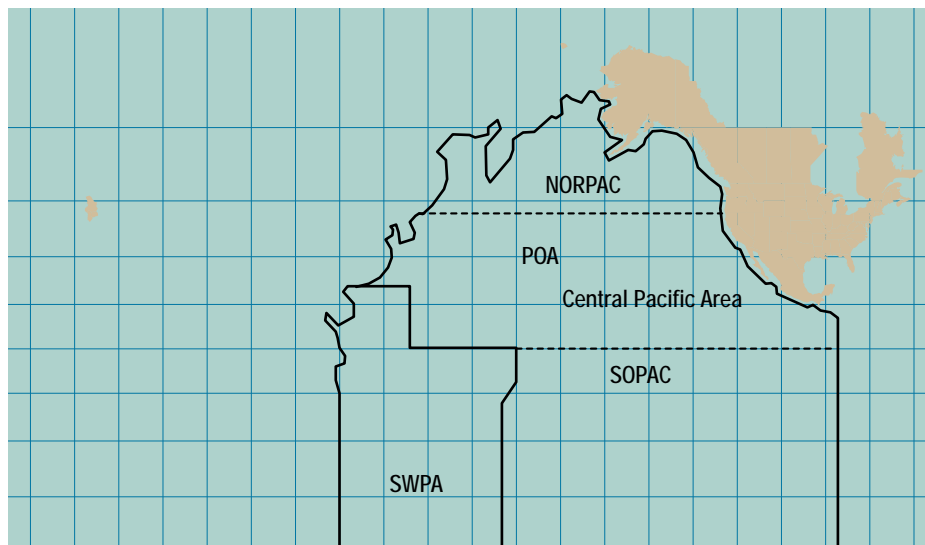
PACOM subunified commands are U.S. Forces Korea, U.S. Forces Japan, and Alaskan Command; its five component commands include U.S. Army Pacific, U.S.

Pacific Fleet, Pacific Air Forces, Marine Forces Pacific, and Special Operations Command Pacific. Moreover, two standing JTFs fall under PACOM, Joint Interagency Task Force West and Joint Task Force Full Accounting, which are charged with counterdrug operations and with accounting for American servicemembers lost in southeast Asia respectively.



The command plays a vital role in the nexus of economic, political, diplomatic, and security interests which fuel this dynamic region. The economic boom in the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Taiwan has made this area the fastest-expanding in

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the world. When these burgeoning economies are compared in turn with the productivity of Japan as an economic power, it is easy to understand why stability in this region is critical to the United States and the world.

Awareness of the significance of the area is reflected in the PACOM mission, which is to promote peace, deter aggression, respond to crises, and if necessary fight and win to advance both security and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Military presence and reassurance activities conducted by PACOM are central to regional security. They keep vital sea and air lanes open to commerce and support economic growth. Forward presence deters armed conflict, allows developing nations to focus resources on economic growth, expands markets for U.S. trade, and has stood the test of time in accomplishing its mission. The command is poised to carry on its 50-year legacy of promoting and protecting our interests through the strategic concept of cooperative engagement. That has served as a cornerstone for fostering peace and promoting these interests in a region that continues to grow in importance. With approximately 100,000 Americans forward deployed and a sizable U.S.-based force structure, PACOM provides our Asia-Pacific neighbors with a credible commitment.

Given this tradition, PACOM stands ready to protect the Nation's interests in the Asia-Pacific region into the next century—the "Pacific century." JFQ

Doctrine

JOINT DOCTRINE WORKING PARTY

Addressing the 18th meeting of the joint doctrine working party (JDWP) in October 1996, the Chairman recommended a thorough review of the joint publication system (see pages 40–41). In addition to briefings on various new doctrine proposals, the following decisions were approved: (1) incorporate joint doctrine for post-conflict operations in existing publications [office of primary responsibility, Army]; (2) develop a joint pub on deployment and redeployment [lead agent, U.S. Transportation Command]; (3) develop a pub on joint tactics, techniques, and procedures for theater distribution [lead agent, Army]; (4) incorporate doctrine on joint force land component commander in Joint Pub 3-56,

Command and Control Doctrine and Procedures for Joint Operations, which is currently being developed [office of primary responsibility, Army]; (5) develop a pub on doctrine for engineering operations [lead agent, Joint Staff]; (6) develop a pub on joint doctrine for logistics in multinational operations [lead agent, Joint Staff]; (7) incorporate risk management in applicable publications [office of primary responsibility, Army]; (8) designate the Air Force as lead agent for Joint Pub 3-60, *Joint Doctrine for Targeting*, which is currently being developed; (9) recommend elevating Joint Pub 3-56, *Command and Control Doctrine and Procedures for Joint Operations*, to above-the-line standing in the joint doctrine hierarchy; and (10) maintain the secret classification of Joint Pub 2-01.2, *Joint Doctrine and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Counterintelligence Support to Operations*, as opposed to developing an unclassified volume with a classified annex. JFQ

Education

JOINT C⁴I COURSE

The Armed Forces Staff College offers a five-week Joint Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Staff and Operations Course (JC⁴ISOC) that teaches the application of command and control (C²) concepts in the joint environment, comprehension of DOD organization and how it supports the C² process, and management of joint C⁴I systems and related joint procedures for strategic and theater/tactical systems. The course is intended for non-technically oriented military officers and DOD civilians who are assuming positions that necessitate an understanding of C⁴I. Since this environment is diverse and broad in scope, students are not taught to perform specific C⁴I tasks. Rather, they examine C⁴I on the strategic, operational, and tactical levels to support national and military objectives.

The overall curriculum is divided into 13 blocks of instruction that include an introduction to C³; threat awareness; national operations; information warfare; WWMCCS communications, facilities, and warning systems; strategic operations; intelligence support; a Washington field trip; theater command, control, communications, and computer systems;

tactical command and control; and joint task force (JTF) C⁴ planning. Presented six times a year on the TS/SI/TK level for U.S. students only, JC⁴ISOC combines informal lectures by the faculty augmented by guest speakers with specialist knowledge and expertise from the C⁴I community.

For further information contact the Armed Forces Staff College at either (804) 444-8723 / DSN 564-8723 or via e-mail at c4istu@afscmail.afsc.edu. JFQ

History

CJCS HISTORY

The Joint History Office has published a revised edition of *The Chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff*. This 221-page richly illustrated volume, which originally appeared in 1989, traces the evolution of the position from its World War II origins and sketches the careers of each of the first twelve Chairmen and the first two Vice Chairmen. It also contains excerpts of the principal laws relating to the statutory role of the Chairman and other details on the position. The book is available from the Superintendent of Documents (ISBN 0-16-048726-9). JFQ

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Institute for the Study of War and Society at De Montfort University has announced that it will convene a symposium entitled "One Thousand Years of Warfare" on July 10–12, 1998 in Bedford, England. Areas to be considered during this three-day program are *war and the state* (the nature and art of war), *anomic violence* (use of force in irregular warfare such as insurgency and terrorism), and *men and matériel* (command and leadership, other aspects of military affairs, campaigns, and historical perspectives) over the last thousand years.

Scholars, military practitioners, and non-specialists alike are invited to submit proposals for papers or panels of presentations on a single theme. Those who wish to propose papers should submit a one-page précis and curriculum vitae. The deadline for proposals is October 1, 1997.

For additional information, contact: Symposium Committee, De Montfort University, Polhill Avenue, Bedford MK41 9EA, United Kingdom; telephone (011 44) 1234.793069 or 1234.793172; Fax (011 44) 1234.217738; or via the Internet @ RSIBBALDODMU.AC.UK. JFQ

THE WINNERS OF THE 1996

Joint Force Quarterly “Essay Contest on the Revolution in Military Affairs”

sponsored by the National Defense University Foundation, Inc., are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE

“The Second Revolution”

by Captain (Select) James Stavridis, USN

Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate (J-5), Joint Staff

SECOND PRIZE

“The Profession of Arms in the Information Age”

by Lieutenant Colonel Arsenio T. Gumahad II, USAF

Office of Space and Technology, Headquarters, Department of the Air Force

THIRD PRIZE

“Black Lights: Chaos, Complexity,
and the Promise of Information Warfare”

by Professor James J. Schneider

School of Advanced Military Studies, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

JUNIOR OFFICER PRIZE

“A Revolution in Military Theory: Dynamic Inter-Dimensionality”

by Major Antulio J. Echevarria II, USA

Future Battle Directorate, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Prizes of \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$500 will be presented to the first, second, and third place winners, respectively. An additional prize of \$500 will be awarded for the best essay submitted by a junior officer (major/lieutenant commander or below). The winning essays together with other selected contributions on the revolution in military affairs will appear in issue 15 (Spring 1997).